

The Times

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TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1902.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Full of years and honor, surrounded by his triumphant colleagues, at the end of the longest premiership England has known this century, Lord Salisbury tendered his resignation and retired to the comparative obscurity of a member of the House of Lords. His career, which was the subject of an article by Mr. Julian Ralph in this month's Century, has been an example of singular successes. Starting as a penniless younger son, he early showed his strength of character in college and later in the mining camps of Australia. On his return to England at the age of twenty-seven, the Marquis of Salisbury, then Robert Cecil, married Lady Georgiana Alderson, against the wishes of his father, who desired him to make a great money match. Having married for love, Lord Salisbury was forced to abide by parental displeasure and earn his living as best he could, which he did by writing articles for the various leading magazines and newspapers of Conservative leanings. He was elected to Parliament in his twenty-third year, and early showed his strength both to force his opinions and to remain unmoved by the opinions of others. But his great powers did not become apparent until he was made secretary for India, where his knowledge of finance and mastery of executive skill made him famous.

It was due to his success in this field that he was offered and accepted the management of the Great Eastern Railway; but mere finance was not enough for Lord Salisbury's talents and ambitions, and so when his party came back into power he was made Secretary of State for India, and later, in 1876, was sent to Constantinople to represent England at the deliberations of the Powers in regard to the conditions arising out of the Bulgarian atrocities. His familiarity with the subject caused him to be sent to Berlin with Disraeli to help in the settlement of the Eastern question. It was at this congress of Berlin that Bismarck gave his memorable judgment on Disraeli and Salisbury. "Salisbury," said Bismarck, "is a little pointed to look like iron, but that old Jew means business."

It developed that both Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury "meant business," and for once at least Bismarck's usually acute judgment of men was wrong. It was from the Berlin Congress that Salisbury and Beaconsfield returned, as Beaconsfield said, "bringing peace with honor." Strength is not to be measured alone by bluster or parade. "A strong man," said Carlyle, "is one who can bear great burdens"—and by that test Lord Salisbury was a giant. Not only did he twice show himself able to manage the duties of Premier and Foreign Secretary—once in 1891 and again in 1895—but he showed the capacity to choose his own good time for making war or peace on the armies of foreign nations or the opinions of his countrymen. The changes of popular sentiment did not influence his course. His ear was never held groundwards, and the clamor or applause of the people alike left him unmoved.

He did not love war, and he doubtless would never have tolerated the war in South Africa—certainly not during Queen Victoria's life—had not war been forced upon him by the Dutch. But having gotten in he bore himself with that resoluteness which comes of utter unconsciousness of others or of one's self. The popular storm raised by Lord Lansdowne's pitiful inefficiency as Secretary of State for War left him fixed in his determination to make Lord Lansdowne Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The charge of nepotism in no way altered his intentions or actions in appointing his sons and nephews to high and responsible positions, which, fairness must allow, they admirably administered. But despite his impressive strength, he was not a great creative statesman or a popular idol. The latter he could not be because he was by inheritance and temperament held aloof from the aspirations of the masses. An aristocrat of his type of mind could of necessity have but little sympathy with the growing demands of the democracy.

Nor was the field of constructive statesmanship open to him, for the party to which he belonged in foreign matters had taken no aggressive stand since Gladstone's Midlothian campaign, and had rather gone with the tide of territorial expansion, which all the European nations were following, than chosen any new course. In home politics, though nearly all the great reforms were granted by the Conservatives, yet these concessions were due rather to the demands of the Liberals than to the convictions or wishes of that party of which Lord Salisbury was, after Lord Beaconsfield, the chief exponent.

These are the effects of the period in which a man lives. The world, as Lord Salisbury found it, offered few chances for notable exploits in statesmanship, and not being one of these adventurous spirits, to whom adventures come naturally, he created no situation requiring masterly statesmanship for its solution. In his personal life he was cultured to the highest degree, both in books and science; but even here he lacked that touch of impressionability which marks the artistic, and therefore literary mind. Matthew Arnold noticed this and commented on it in a letter to his mother, in which he described how Lord Salisbury, as vice-chancellor, conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. Speaking of Lord Salisbury's personality, Matthew Arnold said: "Religion he knows and science he knows, but of the great gulf between them which only literature can bridge he knows nothing."

Perhaps it was that coldly judicial temperamental tendency that kept him strong and self-reliant in the days of his poverty—when he was only Robert Cecil—with no prospect of ever inheriting the title he now wears, but certainly no man who has had such a home life as Lord Salisbury's can be lacking in the finer emotions.

NEWPORT NEWS JOURNALISM.

A history of Journalism in the enterprising city of Newport News would make interesting reading. Something more than two years ago the Morning Herald and the Evening Times were started by the same concern in opposition to the Morning Press and the Evening Telegram, which were also conducted under one management. And so Newport News had two morning papers and two evening papers, each being excellent of their kind. There was perhaps no city in the South of the size of Newport News which had four daily papers of such merit.

It was out of the question for Newport News to support four such newspapers, and by and by in the natural order of things, the weeding-out process began. First, the Morning Herald was suspended and the Evening Times was continued under the name of the Times-Herald. Then Newport News had one morning paper and two evening papers; but these were too many, and so the other day the Evening Telegram suspended.

Newport News is now where it was when the opposition papers were started. It has one excellent morning paper and one excellent evening paper. The experiment has cost somebody a great deal of money, but the situation has cleared up and we feel sure that the city will be benefited by the sensible change that has come. The Press is a better paper than it was when it had opposition in the morning field and the Times-Herald will be a better paper because of the suspension of the Telegram. The people of Newport News will now have to take only two papers, instead of four, in order to get all the news of the morning and evening, and the merchants of Newport News will cover the entire field by advertising in two papers instead of in four.

We congratulate the surviving contemporaries and the Newport News public upon this sensible readjustment of newspapers to the field. It is never wise to overdo a thing.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR MR. BRYAN.

The Hon. William J. Bryan has been severely criticizing the Hon. David Bennett Hill, because, as he alleges, Mr. Hill declined to support "the ticket" in 1896. Mr. Bryan thinks that Mr. Hill's plea at this time for harmony in the party is not to be regarded, because during the campaign of 1896 he roosted at Wolfert's Roost and came not forth to make speeches for Bryan and free silver.

In view of his severe criticisms some questions to Mr. Bryan seem to be in order, and we should be very glad to receive from him a direct reply. Mr. Hill did not bolt in 1896. He entered his solemn protest in the Chicago convention, and he refused to go into the campaign and stump the country for Bryan and free silver because he did not believe in either. But for the sake of party regularity he voted "the ticket" on the day of election.

Now, suppose in the convention of 1901 a good Democratic platform is formulated and adopted in which the party commits itself to sound money, or if you please to the gold standard, and nominate David B. Hill or Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. Under these conditions will Mr. Bryan support the ticket? Will he go forth into Nebraska and Kansas and into other States east and west, and speak for Hill and the gold standard? Will he do as well as Mr. Hill did in 1896 and vote for the Democratic nominees?

If such a platform is promulgated and such a man nominated, will not Mr. Bryan bolt?

Mr. Bryan is an honest man and a fair man, and we think that it is fairly up to him to answer these questions. It is not a matter of moment what a man did in 1896.

The question is what he is going to do in 1901. If Mr. Bryan is getting ready to bolt, this follows have a right to know it.

DEATH OF COL. CUTHBERT.

The announcement of the death of Colonel Eccles Cuthbert, of Washington, has caused many people in and outside the newspaper fraternity to shed a tear.

"Max" Cuthbert was widely known as a newspaper correspondent, first as Southern representative of the New York Herald, and more recently as Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch.

Wherever he was known he was beloved. He was a brave Confederate soldier, a noble-hearted gentleman, a conscientious newspaper man, a generous and loyal friend.

He was a native of Ireland, but he became the adopted son of the South and thoroughly identified himself with her interests. He fought her battles in war with his sword, and in peace with his pen. He was especially devoted to Richmond, and Richmond in turn was devoted to Max Cuthbert.

After a busy and useful life he has gone to his rest, and he leaves only loving friends behind.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS.

The Winston, (N. C.) Journal says that a plan is on foot to build a turnpike from Quaker Gap to the Dan river, and that a prominent citizen of that town has taken \$10,000 of stock in the enterprise. This turnpike will make a connecting link between the principal thoroughfare north from Winston and the Old Ridge road leading south from Stuart, Patrick county, Virginia. The Journal adds that the road if built

will draw into the Winston market much of the tobacco that now goes to Danville, Greensboro and Mt. Airy.

North Carolina is one of the most progressive States in the Union. She is thoroughly awake to the importance of improving her schools and her roadways and the work of improving both is going on in a most satisfactory manner. It is a strange thing to us that it is such an easy matter to get a subscription from a county to a railroad and such a hard matter to get the people to tax themselves for county roads. The Atlantic and Danville railroad, running between Portsmouth and Danville, was built largely by subscriptions from the intervening counties through which it passed, several of the counties subscribing more than \$100,000 each. Yet if any man in one of these counties had proposed to spend \$100,000 for dirt roads he would have been set down as a lunatic.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Lord Salisbury's retirement is attended with no excitement in English politics. Even the stock market, so sensitive to all changes, was in no wise affected yesterday by the announcement.

Mr. Balfour, the favorite nephew of the retiring Premier, takes up the work where his distinguished uncle left it off, and having had the benefit of an intimate and affectionate association with Salisbury, he will doubtless profit by his training, as he will also have the guidance of the elder and more experienced man. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned, but he and Mr. Balfour are on the best of terms, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, who would have been most acceptable to many Englishmen as Lord Salisbury's successor, has given Mr. Balfour assurance of his friendship and hearty support.

In accepting his responsible post, the new Premier made a very modest speech, in which he said that he had taken upon himself a great task from no overwhelming belief in his own capacity, but because he was sure that in attempting to carry on the work he would have the most important qualification of a leader—regard for and confidence of those with whom he works.

This rather awkward expression proves that Mr. Balfour has confidence in his associates and that he enjoys their confidence in return. He is not a popular man, but the people know him to be sincere and unselfish, and they hold him in the highest esteem. It seems to be conceded in London that he is the best man for the place, and his administration begins with every promise of success.

Well, a thirty day session would not be too long if the weather keeps good and the legislators keep good.

Mayor Riddick, of Norfolk, has not yet enjoyed a dry Sunday in his bailiwick and he has had two chances.

Richmond is getting too progressive. She now has a colored female highwayman in her jail.

The pleasant work of appointing young ladies as notaries goes sweetly on at the Governor's office.

General Anderson displays poor judgment in proposing to fight the battle of Manlia over again with Dewey on the opposing side.

Mont Pelee continues to prove the scientists to be poor prophets or inferior scientists.

Kansas farmers are trying to load down laborers with a "cross of gold" at the rate of three dollars per day to induce labor to help them save their golden grain crops.

Professor Crook, the anti-kissing apostle of the Northwestern University, would be more appropriately named were he called Crank.

The threatened revival of professional baseball in Richmond has started the rooters to rooting already.

Good-bye Mr. Wu Ting Fang. You're a jolly little fellow. May your head remain on your shoulders and may your shadow never grow less in other respects.

Now that the anthracite coal barons are getting in their work on the consumers we may look for arbitration or something else to end the strike.

Cremation has become not only popular but fashionable in Paris. The French capital is always behind the times. Cremation has been fashionable in another populous city ever since the fall of man.

The chairman of the State Board of Arbitration of Kentucky is named Job. The presumption is that he has the patience of his namesake and before he gets through arbitrating things in Kentucky he will need the strength of Sampson and the accuracy of aim of David.

The South Carolina law which forbids a man carrying a pistol of less weight than three pounds would just suit a Texan and perhaps does not frighten South Carolinians.

The Governor of Mississippi has removed from office a county treasurer because his accounts were short \$28,000. Just a little thing like that.

Eight million peach trees, bearing good fruit this year, will carry a lot of northern money to Georgia, to say nothing of what the millions of watermelon vines will do.

The presidential boom of Arthur Pue Gorman is showing signs of eruption and when it does open up Mont Pelee will be on a way back seat.

Buzzards Bay, Canton and Oyster Bay. Good nice summer capitals they have been and some people think Wolfert's Roost wouldn't make a bad one.

Twenty-eight Georgia counties issue liquor licenses; twenty-two have the dispensary system in operation and the balance, thirty-seven, are strictly prohibition counties.

TREND OF THOUGHT IN DIXIE LAND

The Galveston News makes the following pertinent comment:

"Texas organized more banks since the national banking laws were amended than any other State in the Union. Texas politicians were never favorable to national banks, but inasmuch as they seem to be a fixture, Texans just went ahead and availed themselves of the benefits of the new law."

The New Orleans States thinks oleomargarine is all right. It says:

"Very few people will deplore the fact that the manufacturers of oleomargarine have discovered ways to get around the law of Congress, which was enacted for the purpose of taxing their industry out of existence, and certain it is that the public will not shed any tears if the manufacturers succeed in their plans to continue supplying the demand for their product. The oleomargarine act passed at the late session of Congress was not only an offensive class legislation, but it involved a gross abuse of the taxing power of the government for the benefit of one industry at the expense of another."

According to the Charlotte Observer, it would seem that North Carolina's new Constitution has not retired the old question. It says:

"It is evident that we are to have the 'nigger' cry as the principal one in the campaign in North Carolina this year just as we had it in all the years when there was more or less excuse for it. It is no violation of confidence to say that the people of the western part of the State are maddening tired of it; but the west cuts little figure in politics these times."

The Mobile Register, in a righteous fit of disgust, gets off the following:

"Buckingham Palace and Oyster Bay are fast becoming tiresome subjects; the public are not being either specially interested in what King Edward eats or in the color of the stripes of the lawn tennis suit which Roosevelt wears. While the people of the United States have a personal interest in Roosevelt's physical condition, so far as it bears upon the probability of his living out his present term, or in the possibility of his serving another, they do not care a bauble whether he rides a bay mare over a tennis place or a jackass over a field of daisies."

Nothing we have seen lately shows healthier growth of temperance sentiment than the following from the Savannah News:

"The question of beverages, it is said, seemed to play an important part in

the selection of the next meeting place of the Georgia County Officers' Association, and Warm Springs is in Meriwether county, where buttermilk and sparkling spring water are the favorite beverages. Valdosta is in Lowndes county, where artesian wells and soda fountains make glad the thirsty populace. It was, therefore, as the dispatch intimates, a toss-up between the places in the matter of beverages. However, since there are 10,000 people in Valdosta and only 200 in Warm Springs, and since the county officers no doubt wished for quiet and seclusion while sipping buttermilk and spring water, Valdosta, lost."

The Louisville Courier-Journal, which has a way of hitting the nail square on the head, says:

"Those officers of the United States navy who are said to be indignant because of the report that Pierpont Morgan will place his British steamships at the disposal of Great Britain in time of war should direct their indignation to the law makers of their own country. Mr. Morgan could place these ships at the disposal of the United States if the laws of the United States would allow him to raise the American flag over them."

The following is from the Atlanta Journal:

"No southern man retains the respect of his own people or gains the confidence of the people of the North who adopts an apologetic or cringing tone when he speaks to a northern audience about conditions in the South."

We have had some southern men to go North and misrepresent this section in a way that would have been very irritating but for the fact that the North has already learned that such pretended exponents of southern sentiment misrepresent grossly the people of this section.

While the number of these flounders of false colors is decreasing, the men who by reason of their knowledge and character are really qualified to speak for the South anywhere are finding more opportunities to tell the truth in the North about our people, and are using them with good effect."

Knoxville Sentinel: If the Americans have an aristocracy it is of the men who have made fortunes as captains of industry. Really, it is creditable to the United States that if we are to have an aristocracy it is one of our hardest working men.

Birmingham News: Memphis may have made a blunder in endorsing Olney, but she knows a good business proposition when she sees it. She now wants the Seaboard to become her permanent guest.

AN HOUR WITH VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Alexandria Times claims to know whereof it speaks when it sets forth the following:

"The secret of Republican success has been their fostering of the public press. Newspapers circulate and manufacture public opinion because they are read, and to the point, no matter how blunt and poisonous and falsifying it may be. The Democrats depend upon the circulation of cumbersome documents that are seldom read and never understood."

The Newport News Press is supporting Dr. Bryant for the congressional nomination in the Second District, but it deprecates the tactics of some of the opponents of Mr. Lawless. It says:

"We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Lawless is the peer of any man in the district in intelligence, patriotism, honesty and honor. To attack him because he is a Catholic and to invoke to his undoing the venom and bigotry of religious prejudice is cowardly and unfair and inconsistent with our pretensions to religious tolerance and fair play."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot discusses the strike situation in the coal mines, and concludes:

"The almost anarchistic conditions that prevail in the coal regions are the direct product of the policy that permits this undesirable class of immigrants to land in the country, because pauper labor is demanded by the coal operators. Ignorant, restless, suspicious and defiant of law, they are the raw material out of which firebrand agitators create criminals."

"A half million increase of that sort of citizenship every year is putting a pretty big strain on American institutions."

The Scottsville Courier refers to the new educational movement, and says:

"All great reform movements come through a seething and fermenting process before the rich wine of success is extracted; but in the question of better education for the South the apex of the movement is endeavor to land the schools of the future will be schools not only in name, but in fact."

The Roanoke Times discusses at length the alleged effort of Virginia negroes to contest in the courts the suffrage clause of the Constitution. Among other things it says:

"Of one thing, however, let it be said, the white people of Virginia propose to rule and direct the policy of their State, and while they are willing to recognize

the negro in his proper sphere, the day has passed and gone when he is to be called into the councils of State and to advise upon governmental matters. The negro is a quarter of a century behind what he might have been, for no other reason than that he arrayed himself against the very people who have given him the little he possesses. He may overthrow the Virginia Constitution, but the people and their determined will remain unshaken."

The Staunton News is surprised, and thinks its readers will be, to find that twenty-nine graduates of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute are in profitable employment in Pittsburg, putting to use the education received in Virginia. The News says:

"It ought not, however, to cause surprise. Our boys are eager to acquire a technical education and to go where they do things. There is no opportunity in Virginia for engaging in employment of the kind for which they fit themselves at Blacksburg, but in time, it is to be hoped, our industries will be so developed that the trained men will be taxed to turn out well trained men fast enough."

The Suffolk Herald takes issue with Attorney-General Anderson, who in his speech before the teachers at Charlottesville said there were too many small schools, etc. The Herald says:

"There never was a bigger fallacy than the contention that there are too many public schools. There are many communities, having large tax-payers, in which you cannot establish a school and make an average of twenty. Shall the white children of that community be deprived of public schools and the money spent on the colored children of that community?"

The Old Dominion Sun grows enthusiastic over Tidewater prosperity, and says:

"No section of the State is growing as rapidly as the Tidewater section, and certainly it has every reason to grow. It has hundreds of miles of water front; it has the finest harbor in the world; it has ample railroad service; its shipping facilities are of the best, and it has a people who combine the push and energy of the Yankee with the courteous hospitality for which Virginians are famous. The Exposition promises to be one of the finest ever held in the world. It does not come off until 1907, but managers are hard at work already."

government, simplify administration, encourage enterprise and hearten every patriot in the Commonwealth with confidence and enthusiasm.

The Constitution heartily congratulates Virginians upon this happy issue of their endeavors and will watch with interest and sympathy the development of the large and helpful blessings that should be the early fruitage of their new Constitution.

Send Him to the Senate.

We don't know what on earth it is that's ailing Uncle Jim.

It seems like Summer weather has a fierce effect on him.

He expresses his opinions in a way that rarely shocks.

And dare us all to fight with guns and tomahawks or rocks.

We thought the matter over and concluded mighty quick.

That Uncle Jim's too strenuous for Pohick the Chick.

An' so we're cavassin' for votes; we're takin' all in sight.

We'll send him to the Senate, cause he's spollin' for a fight.

—Washington Star.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Edited by MARION HARLAND.)



WHITE SERGE YACHTING REEFER.

Facts of Interest For the Housewife.

All communications addressed to this department must be written in ink and accompanied by name and address. Both will be held confidential.

Correspondents will please write the names of their places of residence in full. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United States and many cities in each State.

Would you kindly inform me where I can get a handbook containing the names of the different cities and towns in Pennsylvania? Also the distances between the towns? I heard there was such a book on the market, but don't know where to get it. P. J. D.

Write to a Philadelphia book store, describing what you want.

Now, I wonder if some one can tell me something about a story I once read. I do not know the author; in fact, no author was given. It was a very old book, as well as an old story. It was called "My Love, Kate." M. L. H.

There seems to be a conflict of opinion as to whether President Roosevelt is a lawyer. It is maintained by some that he was graduated from Harvard Law School directly after finishing his classical course, but had never practiced.

Will you kindly enlighten me in the premises? H. F.

He was never a lawyer, nor did he take a law course, although Columbia gave him an LL. D. in 1899, and Yale in 1901. He was graduated from Harvard University, not Harvard Law School, in 1889.

Please give me the names of schools intended to make one thoroughly familiar with and to understand interior decorating, the designing of wall paper, fabrics, etc. I wish to be an interior decorator and wish to know all that can be learned before venturing upon my career. M. L. A.

Referred. You might write to Women's Society of Applied Design, West Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, New York.

When you have ample time will you kindly give the enclosed query your attention? Where can I find the following quotation? I can only give it in part: Friends I have but few. But those once tried.

The above is as near as I can come to it. You can very near many quotations. For example: The dearest friends are the truest friends. And the young are just on trial.

And, "I have loved my friends as I do virtue, my soul, my God." These are the outline of the story. It is more likely that characters and romance were born of the prolific imagination of the great novelist and essayist.

I have an old London newspaper of July 2, 1876, in good preservation. Can you tell me how I could dispose of it? Mrs. H. T.

Your best chance would be to dispose of it to some curio-lover. If you will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope I will give you the name of one.

I have had quite a dispute about the word "Darby." Is it pronounced "Darby" or "Darby"? In the latter I take the e and use it in pronunciation as a.

Now, when one buys a hat one never says, "Let me see some of your Darby hats." They say: "Let me see some of your Derby hats." Which is the right pronunciation? C. H. L.

The English pronounce their famous race course, from which the hat is named, "Derby." This pronunciation is generally followed in America by "those who know."

1. Do you know if I can sell uncut gems, and where? I have some gems or semi-precious stones in the rough and will sell them if possible. They are garnets from Alaska, turquoise and topaz from New Mexico, agates from Lake Superior, a number of beautiful pieces of pink coral and others I cannot recall until I hunt among the specimens.

2. Is it possible to learn to illustrate for newspapers or magazines without going to a studio to learn? I mean, can one learn it at home with books of instruction? I can paint in oils, but wish to take up illustrating. Will some one be kind enough to tell me how to go about it? R. J. G.

1. Take them to a jeweler and have

them valued. Ask him also how to dispose of them.

2. Very doubtful. There is an illustration of a "knack" which must be learned if you would make your drawings available.

Is there a paper printed in the interest of the junk dealer? If so, what is the name and where is it printed, and where can it be bought? J. C. Referred.

If possible, please procure for me through your department a copy of the poem, "Hoch der Kaiser," as recited by Captain Coghlan, of our navy, either during or just after the Spanish-American war. A. H. M.

Can, and will, some reader supply the verses above mentioned?

1. When sending a manuscript to a publisher, should the sheets be enclosed in an envelope made to fit them, or should they be folded?
2. How should the sheets be fastened together?
3. What is the best size of paper to use?
4. Should it be ruled?
5. Can you give me a recipe for a bread made with malt? I think it is called "Father Knapp's bread."
6. Can you tell me where to buy the malt to make the bread? M. A. H.
1. Lay flat between two thin boards or stout pasteboard; tie up securely and send by express.
2. Do not fasten them together. Number them legibly, and leave them loose.
3. Foolscap, or large, square letter paper.
4. That is a matter of taste. If possible have the MS. typewritten.
5. Referred.
6. From a brewery.

MARION HARLAND'S RECIPES

Wheat Muffins.

Cream together a tablespoonful of butter and one of powdered sugar, and mix with white and smooth work in two eggs, beat in light, a cup of milk and two cups of flour that has been sifted twice with baking powder. Bake in greased tins in a quick oven. This is for a small quantity, but the amount may be doubled for a large family.

Graham Muffins.

Dissolve a half an yeast cake in a gill of warm milk. Mix a cup and a